

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1834.

The fac-simile Meeting.—A meeting is to be held in this city to night, for the purpose of echoing the proceedings of the Bank partisans in Philadelphia and other cities, who have petitioned to have the deposits restored to the United States Bank.

The call for this meeting, appears to be the result of a coalition between the National and Nullifiers, to sustain that great sheet anchor of monied corporations and monopolies, the Bank of the United States. The lion and the lamb are truly in close embrace. We wish, however, to present some points to the consideration of those, whose minds are not yet made up to sacrifice the general interest, to the thrift and aggrandizement of the few.

The removal of the deposits involves the question of re-chartering the Bank. If the Bank could by any means, and it will put forth all its means, which are now placed by a vote of its Directors, in Mr. Biddle's power, to be used for this purpose, get the deposits back, no power could prevent a renewal of its charter.

It is the design, if re-chartered, as we have before shown, to suppress every other Bank in the Union. The right to do this, has been twice distinctly and solemnly asserted by two different Congresses.

How such a power would be used—for what purposes of favoritism, on one hand, and of oppression on the other, may be imagined, when we look at its present conduct.—In the report of the Government Directors, now before Congress, we find the following facts, in evidence of this favoritism:—

"On the 16th of August, we perceived a striking instance of the extent of authority they assumed. We observed that, a week before, a single loan of no less than \$100,000 was made by the committee, to one person, without any authority from the board—although it had been in session that very day—although the proposition for the loan must have been made before the meeting of the Board, for it was submitted to the committee by its chairman immediately on the adjournment—and although the board had, on the same day, refused good mercantile paper.

Another instance was lately exhibited of the injustice arising from this unlimited and irresponsible power of the committee on exchange. The policy adopted by the board has caused curtailments in the loans to the community to a great extent. These ought at least to be general in their operation. Yet on a loan for a very large sum, secured on stock, being offered for renewal on the 8th of November, all reduction was refused on the ground that it had been originally made by the committee on exchange, some years before, for an indefinite period, and that the faith of the bank was therefore pledged for its continuance. These resolutions, passed three years since, at a time when there was great abundance of money, "authorized the committee on exchange to loan large sums on approved collateral securities." Assuming, by virtue of these, a power which we believe the board never intended to confer, they have thus entered, it seems, into contracts which will extend to the termination of the charter, if not beyond it. These contracts, too, so far as we can learn, were not reduced to writing—in fact the notes themselves were drawn at the usual short periods. It is now at least apparent that these proceedings were at variance with the true policy of the institution, and that they operate unequally on the community, whose interests ought to be impartially consulted."

On these startling facts, Mr. Benton, in his masterly speech, remarks:—

"The name of this individual was not given, but there were circumstances which would enable him (Mr. B.) to identify him. The committee appointed, two years ago, to investigate the affairs of the Bank, reported that a loan of ELEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS was made, at one time, to a broker, who was a relative of the President of the Bank—a loan, too, for an INDEFINITE TERM OF YEARS, and at FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST. This, Sir, was the loan on which no reduction was to be made—a loan standing at five per cent. when the merchants were driven to the brokers for money, at exorbitant premiums, to maintain their credit. There was an entire class of debtors to the Bank who were not subjected at all to the curtailment; but they were politicians and friends, and men who were busy in getting up meetings for the purpose of producing that instantaneous action which was to restore the deposits to the Bank, without any examination into the truth of the charges made against it."

If such are the facts, and they are official and undeniable, now, when the Bank is surrounded by other Banks, which, in some degree, check and control it, what oppression may the public not expect, if the charter be renewed, and the local Banks suppressed?

The same system of favoritism has existed here—a few favorites have had all the money of the Branch, or all they wanted. The public could get no money from it, except when these favorites did not want it. In hard times they absorbed it, and shaved their neighbors' notes with it. The splendid palaces in which some of them live, are the fruits of this monopoly, favoritism and usury. When the deposits were removed, the Bank was compelled to call in, and their call fell on these large debtors,—they have been compelled to disgorge, but what they have given up has been loaned in smaller sums, to the more humble, in wealth, of the community. But these great shavers have for once in their lives become shavers. We know of an U. S. Bank Director who lives not a thousand miles from us, who, in consequence of the removal, has had to raise two hundred thousand dollars, or more, at usurious interest. It is through the influence of these favorites, and of desperate politicians in the pay of the Bank, that these "fac-simile" meetings are got up. The one in this city is also intended to bear upon, and influence the Legislature, who are soon to be called upon to follow suite. Now, as to the constitutional question of the Bank, if Congress can put one Bank into this State, it can put twenty; nay, it has in the Banking charter delegated this power to the Bank Directors, who have put three Banks in New York, and may

put three hundred here. The two last Congresses of 1830 and 1832, have solemnly declared the exclusive right of the general government to the exclusive control of Banking. If they have a right to incorporate a Bank, can they not incorporate lotteries, rail roads, canals, manufacturing companies, commercial companies, and any other companies they choose? The one is just as much their right as the other—and it surely behooves every wise man to look at this subject calmly, as it affects his rights and his interests, and not to be hurried, by party zeal, aroused and stimulated by mercenary agents, to surrender both.

It has been said that the Secretary had no right to remove the deposits, and that the faith of the nation was violated in doing it. It is sufficient on this point to say, that the right to remove them is expressly named in the charter. Again, it has been said, that the President had no right to remove Mr. Duane, late Secretary. In reply to this, we quote the following from Mr. Polk's able and lucid speech:—

"But it was said that the Treasury Department is differently organized from any other. What power then has Congress over this officer? Congress, though they saw the public treasure wasting, and the officer unfaithful to his duty, have no power to reach him but by an impeachment. Must there be no method of removing the officer but by the tedious process of impeachment? I apprehend not, Sir. The whole duties of the Secretary are Executive—in their execution he is responsible to the Chief Executive—who is himself responsible to the country for the acts of his assistants. But let us reverse the question—suppose the President entertained a different opinion on this subject, and that the Secretary had given notice that, on a certain day, he would remove the deposits, and to the President says, I am independent of you, Sir,—and the Bank charter gives me express power to remove the deposits. Suppose the President to fold his arms and say—I have no power to interfere. What would be the indignation of the people at such conduct in the President, on the supposition that the proposed measure was deemed by them unnecessary and mischievous? What, on the other hand, would be the Hosannas of the Bank, if the President should say—I dismiss you, Mr. Secretary. But independent of these views, the power of removal is expressly recognized. It is an unqualified power, and if it can be exerted without reasons, surely it may be used with reasons. Gentlemen may differ as to the sufficiency of reasons, but there can be no dispute as to the power. The President is not empowered to remove the Secretary at will by the charter of the Bank,—for such a provision would have looked to Congress as the source of the appointing and removing power, but the charter recognizes the power on the part of the President to remove the Secretary. It provides that, in case the office of Secretary becomes vacant by death, resignation, or removal, that the deposits should be removed by another officer."

In conclusion, let us remark, that any vote of the meeting this evening to petition to replace the deposits, can have no other influence than to prove them alike opposed to the true interests of the people and the general sentiments of the nation on this subject.

Messrs Clay and McDuffie are now acting in concert—but what was the latter's opinion of the former in 1826? Read what he said upon the floor of Congress:—

"Mr. Clay has sacrificed his political animosity and his political principles—his duty to himself and his duty to his country, at the unhallowed shrine of ambition—yes, Sir, *corrupting ambition*—that sin by which angels fell.—He has sold himself in market overt, and none but a man of the most consummate boldness could hold up his head after such a transaction!"

The doctrine that "circumstances alter cases," needs no farther confirmation.

Bennett's *Exposé*, which was to set the world agog, is received with marked contempt even by his new friends, the Bankites. All honorable men unite in condemning him for violating the sanctity of private correspondence. The Lowell Journal—whose editor hates the administration most ferociously—says the man who "could deliberately commit such an outrage on the rules of honor, and on the ordinary courtesies of civilized life, deserves scorn and ignominy."

A Difficult Stopping Place.—The Exeter News Letter tells a good story of a minister who agreed with a friend to conclude one of his long-winded discourses whenever the latter should give the concerted signal. The reverend divine took for his theme the future state of the wicked and righteous. He began with the wicked, and had traced them from one degree of misery to another, in the place of torment, till his friend began to grow impatient, and without duly considering, gave the signal for ending the discourse. The Parson was faithful to his engagement, and concluded his sermon with the prayer that, through infinite mercy, such might be the happy portion of each and every one of his beloved congregation.

A Mr Chase, of Fall River, in cutting stone some time since, had a piece of steel fly in his eye, which struck in the ball, and could not be removed, except by having his eye dug out. He was about to submit to this horrid operation, when his physician made use of a strong magnet with complete success.

A company for insuring young children against being lost in the mud, is recommended in the Port Deposit Courant. The editor is fishing for office.

Another Suicide.—Mr Lewis Bailey of this city, committed suicide at a Hotel in Charleston, on Tuesday evening, by taking laudanum.

Business on hand.—The Grand Jury for the County of Suffolk returned yesterday to the Municipal Court thirty-nine indictments, embracing an unusual variety of crimes.—*Trans.*

About 2 o'clock this morning, fire was discovered in a house in Prospect street, occupied by Irish families. It originated from hot ashes, put in a basket, and placed under the bed. There were two persons in the bed when the fire was discovered, who narrowly escaped destruction. It was extinguished by the watchmen.—*Ibid.*

The Legislature of New Jersey meet at Trenton on Wednesday next.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, Jan. 9.—THE SENATE, at 11 o'clock, proceeded to the election of Governor. The whole number of votes was 37; choice 19; J. Davis 30; M. Morton 4; blanks 3. John Davis was declared elected Governor for the ensuing year, and a Notifying Committee appointed as appears from the doings of the House. Adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE, two memorials for an act to render masonic and extra-judicial oaths penal, and in aid of said memorials a full investigation of Free Masonry were laid on the table.

Messrs Metcalf, Robinson and Davis were joined to the Committee from the Senate for informing the Hon. John Davis of his election as Governor.

The House proceeded to elect two candidates for Lt. Governor, to be sent to the Senate. The first ballot resulted thus: whole number 529; choice 265; Mr Armstrong 283; Lathrop 138; Fowler 106; W. W. Thompson 2. Sent to the Senate. Second ballot: whole number 335; choice 168; Lathrop 172; Fowler 159; Thompson 3; Armstrong 1; Tuttle 1; W. B. Calhoun 1; blanks 23, rejected. Messrs Armstrong and Lathrop were declared the two candidates to be presented to the Senate.

No other business of importance was transacted.

Maine Lands.—We understand (says the Portland Advertiser) that within a few days, large quantities of timber lands have changed hands at a great advance. The value of these lands cannot be denied, and until they come up to something near their real worth, offer a rich field for speculators, or persons wishing to embark largely in operations, which cannot fail of returning four fold. We are told that upwards of seventy additional saws will be in motion on the first of June on the Penobscot. We have heard it estimated, that there are about 6000 persons in the woods at the east engaged in cutting trees and getting out timber for the coming season.

On St Crispin's day, the festival of the shoe-makers, a serious disturbance arose at Macon and Sens, (France), in consequence of their introducing the compass and square in the designs of their trade, which gave much offence to the masons and joiners, and bloody contests ensued—the latter workmen insisting that they were solely entitled to these emblems. It appears this has been an ancient feud, from the shoe-makers and cordwainers being excluded from the associations of the trades called *Compagnonnage*, because the latter did not enter into the construction of the Temple of Solomon, which is asserted to have been the foundation of all associations of craftsmen.

Curious Custom in Sweden.—It is an almost universal custom in Sweden, during the Christmas holidays, to expose a sheaf of unthrashed corn on a pole in the vicinity of their dwelling, for the poor sparrows and other birds, which at this inclement period of the year, must be in a state of starvation.

The proprietors of the American Hotel, City Hotel, and Congress Hall, New York, each sent to the Debtors' prison choice presents of meats and drink—and their Holiday repasts were enjoyed with thanks and toasts complimentary to the keepers of those establishments.

A new and elegant steamboat called the *Argo*, has been recently constructed expressly for the Kentucky river. She made her first trip to Frankfort, with full freight and passengers, on the 21st ult., and left next morning for Louisville.

Steamboat Accident.—The steamboat *Louisiana*, when near New Orleans ran against the *Onachita*. The former boat was not injured, but it is feared the consequences to the latter were serious if not fatal. The Louisiana did not stop to see the extent of injury done but pursued her way.

A new steam boat of about 70 horse power called the "Tampico," is now nearly ready for sea, at New York, and is to be employed in towing vessels over the bar at the port from which she derives her name.

It is said that vessels have seldom been so numerous at New Orleans as at present. There is not an opening to be found from the steamboat landing to the distance of a mile, and in some places large vessels lie four or five abreast.

Mr Simon Kemp an industrious and worthy resident of Baltimore, fell from the roof of Newcomb's hotel on Monday last, while in the act of hanging a bell there, by which his leg was so badly fractured as to require amputation.—*Phil. paper.*

By a report of the Commissioners of the Girard Estates, it appears that the present annual income to the city and county of Philadelphia, from those estates, is \$64,111.58, which it is expected, will be increased, the ensuing year, by the rent of the Market street stores, &c. to \$69,211.58.

In the House of Representatives of the U. States on Friday, the bill for the relief of Susan Decatur, and others, was considered in Committee of the Whole, and the Committee had leave to sit again on it.

The streets of Philadelphia were slightly covered with snow on Sunday, and the jingling of bells was heard throughout the day.

The Democratic Republicans of Indiana have nominated James G. Read as their candidate for Governor of that State, and David V. Culley, for Lieutenant Governor.

Port of Montreal.—The commerce of this port was increased fifty per cent. for the last twelve months.

A man near Newark, N. J. was kicked almost to death last week, by a horse, which he was beating unmercifully.

The Cotton Factory of Mr D. Larimore, in Steubenville, Ohio, has been destroyed by fire. The establishment was insured to the amount of \$16,000.

Professor Tucker of the Virginia University, is preparing for publication "the life and opinions of Thomas Jefferson." It will comprise two octavo volumes.

A public meeting has been held at Middlebury, Vt., for the purpose of adopting measures to exterminate the wolves, which were making destructive ravages in that neighborhood.

The first ice that has made its appearance upon the Hudson river, was discovered on the 6th inst. The mildness of the season is almost unprecedented.

Miss Kemble played *Jane Shore*, for the first time on any stage, at Philadelphia, on Monday.

A Convention of the Workmen of Ohio, was to be held at Columbus, Ohio, on the 8th instant.

Tuesday last was assigned by the Virginia Legislature as the day for the election of Governor.

The Quaker Controversy.—A case involving the same principles as that recently tried in New Jersey, is now pending in New York.

POLICE COURT.

Bad Economy.—Thomas Call—one of the gray coats with yallur trimmings—was charged by an officer, with stealing a "Morning Post," from the door of one of our subscribers in Cambridge street, yesterday morning, and fined \$2.00 and costs, and committed for want of the "arraignes."

We are flattered by the compliment paid by Call to our diurnal, in giving it the preference, but should have been rather better pleased if he had called at our counting room, and taken a "received payment of Thomas Call, \$2.00, for the Post, for six months from date." If, however, the unfortunate result of his contraband subscription does not alter his favorable opinion of our paper, we will agree to furnish him with it for two years, for the same price, that he will now have to pay for the single copy, which he obtained surreptitiously. We would inform such of our patrons, as trade with us in the same manner that Call has done, that when the Police Court settles the bill, the Commonwealth pockets the money, and we only receive the protection of the law—which is by no means a "negotiable security."

Henry Nacell was brought up for committing divers assaults at sundry times within the last six months, upon the person of Sally, his wife. The case was pretty plain, from the testimony of the neighbors—and he was ordered to recognize to keep the peace towards the "good people of this Commonwealth, and towards Sally Newell in particular," in the sum of \$50.

A hint.—There's a time and place for all *** (but "we hate old sayings.") A witness should never profane the temple of Justice by toying with the clasp of his wife's cloak, even if she is young and handsome. We defy any reporter to do justice to a case, with such a tantalizing spectacle before him. We could write at our ease, if the whole court were in a tempest of grief, and the room four feet deep in tears; but to sit unmoved, while the copper-colored digits of a husband are playing round the bosom of a beautiful bride, is impossible—and it is so pronounced by Ovid, whose authority is final upon the subject. This must be our apology for not giving the particulars of Newell's family fight.

A bad fit and a dear pair of boots.—Thomas Johnson, was charged with stealing a pair of boots from the door of Mr David Marden's shoe store, in Ann street. A teamster saw him take them down, and after scrutinising them to his satisfaction, "make off at a dog-trot." A hue and cry was raised, and Johnson was soon over-catched. Johnson, having been thus unceremoniously deprived of his calf-skins, was kindly sent to a place where they are not absolutely necessary, and where the wicked cease from troubling—and anybody but themselves.

James Carr would drink, and when drunk would fight—with his wife. He had been known to be so accommodating as to turn her out of bed, to make room for a transient couple. On one occasion, he threatened to shoot her, but thought better of it and discharged the pistol out at the door.—One month in the house of correction.

John McKinney and **George Stanup** commenced their libations in honor of the Eighth, early in the morning, which, together with a hurt in the knee, incapacitated Mac for walking. "Stanup" (affected sympathetically) said the witness, "could hardly stand up." The former was humanely carted to jail and the latter followed like a mourner behind. McKinney looked like "War and Pestilence," but Stanup was the veriest personification of "Famine," we ever beheld. He was in truth a sorry looking dog. We never saw but one thing that resembled him:—it was a body once brought into a dissecting room, after laying two days in the grave, where it had been buried by the town authorities, without shaving, and in its every day clothes.—One month in the house of correction.

"We do not dare to take any liberty with the orthography of the officer, who arrested them, but suppose the names to be M'Kenzie and Stanhope."

Tremont Theatre.—"The Hypocrite" is announced for this evening. Finn's *Mauveism* is an inimitable piece of acting—worth five times the price of a ticket. It is one of his best characters.

The last act of the "Magpie" was admirably done by each performer, at the Warren, last night. The bill for to-night is a very full one—the old "Timour," and the "Promissory Note," forms but a moiety of it.—Mrs Pelby as *Zorilda*, in the former, and Miss P. as *Mrs Markham*, in the latter.

The Southern Mail arrived last evening at half past seven o'clock, but brought no papers south of Baltimore, except what were due several days ago.

BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Adult Class for Vocal Music.—A new quarter will commence on THURSDAY EVENING, January 16th, and be continued on the evenings of Monday and Thursday. To be attended alternately by each of the Professors. Tickets of admission may be had at Perkins & Marvin's bookstore, No 114 Washington st. Terms \$5 per quarter. GEO. WM. GORDON, j10 Sec. of the Academy.

ORATORIO.—The HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY will perform "HANDEL'S MESSIAH," on SABBATH EVENING next, to commence at 6 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, at the Door and usual places. Jan 10

MARRIED. In this city, by Rev Mr Taylor, John Hall to Eliza Cousins. In Providence, Francis W Bird, of Walpole, to Rebecca H Cooke, of P. In Danvers, Charles Reed to Matilda R Billing. In Newfane, Vt, James Gould to Martha Horn, both of Walpole. In Upton Park, Otsego County, N. Y. Frederick Tudor, Esq, of Boston, to Euphemia Fenno, daughter of the late George Fenno, Esq.

DIED. In this city, Mrs Eudoxa, wife of Elenczer Nicker son, 51, on Tuesday, John Gorham, only son of Dr J Greely Stevenson, 3 years; on Wednesday morning, Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Clark, aged 17.

In Hull, on Saturday last, Daniel Loring, 46. In Weymouth, Mrs Sarah, wife of Capt Warren Loud, 48.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Daring Attempt to Rob and Murder on the Salem Turnpike.—As the subscribers were returning to their residence in Chelsea, about 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, a middle sized man, dressed in dark clothes, presented a pistol and said—"Your money or your life," at which he was collared. The man fired the pistol and wounded John Fenno, Jr. horse, which, we believe, had a switch tail. A man and horse of the above description passed over Chelsea bridge and Charlestown old bridge. PAYSON & FENNO. Jan 10

LAST LECTURE ON LOVE AND MARRIAGE. in Boston. The Lecture on Love and Marriage, will be repeated for the last time in Boston, on SABBATH EVENING, January 12th, at the Masonic Temple. Further additions included: means shown to preserve the beauty of both sexes to a youthful old age; to keep the charm of courtship unbroken by wedlock; and means to prove that wealth often lessens domestic happiness; the richest often the least independent, &c. &c. Tickets 75 cents, admitting a lady and gentleman—single tickets 50 cents—to be had at Lilly, Wait & Co's; Marsh, Capen & Lyon's; Russell, Odiorne & Co's; Edmund Villard's, 107, Washington street; J. R. Dow's, 322, Washington street; at the Tremont and Bromfield Houses; and at the Temple on the evening of Lecture.

* Doors open at 6, Lectures to begin at 7 o'clock. Jan 9 Sp

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot." A CELEBRATION in honor of ROBERT BURNS, the Bard of Scotland, will be held on his birth day, January 25th, at the Waterbury House, Brighton, (late Taft's.)

The admirers of Scotia's favorite son will thus have an opportunity of recalling "days gone by," and of paying a tribute to the memory of a Poet and a Patriot. "Then get ye your headms and your trusty friend, And here's a hand o' mine; And we'll tak a cup o' kindness yet, For auld lang Syne." 37 Dinner on Table at 4 o'clock. Tickets \$2.50. Jan 9 eop25th

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE CITIZENS' COACH COMPANY NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Boston and Providence Citizens' Coach Company will be held at the Marlborough Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, the 13th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the choice of officers, and transaction of such other business as may then come before them. CALVIN BULLARD, Secretary.

IMPORTATIONS. St UBES—Bark Duc d'Orleans—651 mays of salt. PORTO CABELLO—Brig Red Rover—57 bales 71 cases—86 ceroon indigo—175 bags coffee—68 bales 71 cases—mdze—1269 hides. MATANZAS—Sp brig Bella Antonia—232 bhds molasses.

LATEST DATES. From London, Nov 15. From Liverpool, Nov 16. From Paris, Nov 5. From Havre, Nov 13.

SHIP-NEWS—1834.

PORT OF BOSTON—THURSDAY, January 9.

ARRIVED.

Dec 16, 20th Nov.—Bark Duc d'Orleans, Howes, St Ubes 20th Nov.—Dec 16, 21st Nov, 106, passed brig Levant, of Gloucester, steering ESE. Spoke 4th inst, C Cable NE 6 miles, brig Cordelia, hence 20 hours, for Halifax. Brig Red Rover, Savage, Porto Cabello 19th ult. Left no Am vessel. Brig Olympia, Ellis, for New York, via Curacao, Dec 3, before.

Spanish brig Bella Antonia, Manchaca, Matanzas 30th Nov. Brig Thorn, Ryder, Philadelphia. Sch Argon, Nickerson, Fredericksburg. Sch Glenner, Mayo, Alexandria. Sch Almir, Bates, Fredericksburg. Sch Saluda, Howes, Chatham. Sloop Juventa, Winsor, Kingston. Sloop Harriet, Holmes, Plymouth. Sloop Splendid, Simmons, Plymouth. The Telegraph reports sch (probably) Warrior, ashore on Nicks' Mate.

CLEARED. Ship Macedonia, Weeks, Savannah; brigs Black Hawk, Baker, Porto Cabello and Curacao; Martha, Wadsworth, Mobile; Theodore, Westney, Wilmington, N. C.; schs Alderman, Holway, St Thomas; Drusilla, Ryder, Alexandria; Reaside, Hallett, New York; sloop Atalanta, Plymouth.

Ship Talma, hence for Trieste, anchored below Plymouth, yesterday forenoon. It was understood she had struck on the Race, Cape Cod.

PS—We have since learnt that she put into Plymouth because the weather was unfavorable—has not been ashore. She sailed this afternoon.

Brig Leander was towed into Marblehead last night.

Brig Ventrosa, Marshall, hence for Mobile, got ashore on Cape Cod, about 3 miles from the Race, where she remained this forenoon—not injured. Capt M expects to get off next tide.

Schs Hero, fm Fredericksburg, and Albermarle, from Washington, NC, for Boston, sailed from Bass River on the 7th.

NEWBURYPORT 8th.—cleared brig Mary, Pike, N Orleans.

HOLMES' HOLE 8th.—sch Abigail, Bears, Port au Prince 24 da, for Boston. Spoke in lat 36, lon 74, sch Mt Hope, 8 ds fm Boston. Sailed sch Factor, for Boston.

NEW YORK 7th.—sch Rochester, Crowell, Boston.

Cleared ships Roscoe, Delano, Liverpool; Formosa, Orne, Havre; Chancellors, Hilsley, Marselles; brigs Casco, Fowells, Tobasco; Othello, Scott, Rotterdam; Julia, Mew, C of Africa; sch Susan, St Thomas.

PHILADELPHIA 7th.—below brig Robert Wain, fm Boston.

BALTIMORE 6th.—ar brig Amazon, Hugg, Rio Janeiro 45. Sld in co with ship Princess, for E Indies.

MOBILE 23d.—old ship Romulus, Liverpool; sch Bolton, Jones, Laguna.

FOR AUX CAYES.—The coppered Brig PLIGRAM, Burau, master, is now loading for the above port—for freight or passage apply to WM. F. WELD, 25, Central wharf. Jan 9

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The fast sailing coppered Packet Brig WALTHAM, P. Sheldon, master, is now loading at India wharf, and will have immediate despatch—for freight or passage, apply to SAM'L R. ALLEN, 119, Milk st. Jan 9 31s

FREIGHT WANTED FOR THE WEST INDIES.—A first rate Vessel of 2000 bbls, burthen can take freight for the West Indies, if immediate application be made to JAS ANDREWS & SON, 8, Central wharf. Jan 6

SCHR. CONCLUSION—FOR SALE. Schr CONCLUSION, burthen 57 tons, 6 years old, is well found in sails and rigging, and will suit fast, and is a first rate vessel of her class. Apply to F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf. d31

WANTED ON CHARTER. A good high decked Vessel of about nine hundred barrels burthen. WILLIAM F. WELD, No 25 Central wharf. d 21

FOR PONCE P. R. The coppered brig NIGER, has most of her cargo engaged. For a freight of a few tons or passage, having good accommodations. Apply to JAMES ANDREWS & SON, 8 Central wharf. d 21

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET.—A two story Dwelling House, situated in the pleasant part of Cambridge Port, near the Baptist Meeting house, containing a parlor, sitting room, kitchen, bed room and wash room, on the lower floor; a good chambers above. Also, wood shed and good well of water. Said house is newly new, and a pleasant situation for a gentleman doing business in the city. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber. EDWARD BROWN, Jr. Cambridge Port, Jan 10, 1834.

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice, that all connection in business with ASA FARNSWORTH and the Subscriber does no longer exist. A persons indebted to PRESCOTT & FARNSWORTH, are notified to make payment to the Subscriber—and all creditors of PRESCOTT & FARNSWORTH, are requested to call for payment on the subscriber. WARREN PRESCOTT Brighton, Jan 9, 1833. epi3*

MALCOLM ON MARRIAGE.—The Malcolms' Rule of Marriage, Essay. By Howard Malcolm. Just published and for sale by COTTONS & BARNARD, 184 Washington street. j10

